partially treated municipal waste water finds its way into water sources such as rivers, lakes and ground water.

(c) Urban Water Supply and Sanitation being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government and Urban Local Bodies to plan, implement, execute, operate, monitor schemes and make adequate provision in their annual budgets.

The 10th Plan Document *inter-alia* suggests the measures of recycling of treated waste water as part of conservation measures and the suggested action points are as under:

"Reuse of treated sewage must be given priority in view of the fact that water is going to become more scarce in the near future. With tertiary treatment, water from treated sewage can be used even for air-conditioning, industrial and non-potable uses. This must be made thrust area".

- The treated waste water may be used extensively in agriculture and horticulture.
- Depending upon the local conditions, appropriate systems must be selected to treat the municipal waste water in urban areas;
- Wherever sufficient land is available, simple treatment systems such as stabilization pond, duckweed pond, artificial wet lands etc. may be adopted to treat and dispose the municipal waste water;
- In large housing complexes and townships, on-site waste water treatment such as septic tank, soak pits etc. may be adopted.

Schemes for flood control

†1789. SHRI ABHAY KANT PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether devastating floods occur due to the several rivers originating from the Himalaya and flowing through various parts of the country particularly Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam and North-Eastern region;

(b) whether Government have any proposal/scheme to control such type of flood; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof including the details of the scheme formulated with the help of World Bank and other agencies for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir. Several rivers including Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries orginating from Himalaya cause floods in the State of Bihar, Assam and other North-Eastern States of the country. As regards the State of Jharkhand, flood problem is not reported to be acute although some erosion problems are reported in the main Ganga river down stream of Sahebganj area.

(b) to (c) Flood Management being a State subject, the flood control schemes are planned, funded and executed by the State Government themselves as per their priorities and availability of funds for the purpose.

However, the Central Government has also been taking various measures for assisting the States in the management of flood, some of which are briefly discussed here under:

Ganga and Brahmaputra basins are the severely flood affected regions in the country. The Ganga Flood Control Commission constituted by the Central Government in 1972 had prepared comprehensive plans for flood management for all the 23 river systems of Ganga Basin. Similarly, the Brahmaputra Board constituted in 1982 under an act of Parliament has also prepared Master Plans for the Brahmaputra and Barak Basins. These reports/Master Plans were forwarded to the concerned States for formulating schemes for implementation after detailed investigations.

In addition, the Government of India also constituted a number of Committees/Task Force/Expert Groups including setting up of Rashtriya Barh Ayog in 1976 to study the various issues relating to Flood Management, the recommendations of which have been sent to the State Governments for taking follow up action.

As a non-structural measure, a nationwide flood forecasting and warning system has been established by the Central Water Commission which issues flood forecasts at 161 stations in the country of which 134 stations are for river stage forecast and 27 fo inflow forecast.

An agreement has also been reached with Nepal and the Government of India has approved a scheme for setting up of Joint Project

Office to take up field investigations, studies and preparation of Detailed Project Report of Sapata Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage cum Diversion Scheme. The project *inter alia* will have flood control benefits for the State of Bihar.

In furtherance to the Master Plan prepared by the Brahmaputra Board for effective flood control in North East on a long term basis and to exploit the large hydro-electric potential available in Brahmaputra Valley, investigations of two projects namely the Siang (Dihang) Dam Project and the Subansiri Dam Project were pursued and project reports were prepared by the Brahmaputra Board. These projects, which are now to be taken up in three stages each, have since been transferred to National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC). NHPC has already initiated action for execution of Lower Subansiri Dam Project, while other projects are under various stages of investigations/implementation by NHPC.

For flood control benefits in Assam the Government of India have approved the following schemes, which have been taken up for implementation by the Brahmaputra Board:

(i) Pagladiya Dam Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 542.90 crore.

(ii) Harrang Drainage Development Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.49 crore.

(iii) Avulsion of Brahmaputra river at Dholla Hathighulli at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.47 crore.

In addition the Government of India has also been providing financial assistance under the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the various State Governments to take up critical anti-erosion and other flood management works.

However, at present there is no Central scheme for flood control formulated with the help of World Bank.

World Bank assistance to Rajasthan

1790. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMAD KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board is negotiating with the World Bank for advancing soft loans with a view to arresting the